

UPLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT
PISTOL MOUNTED RED DOT SIGHT TRANSITION COURSE - 12 HOURS

COURSE TITLE: Pistol Mounted Red Dot Sight Transition Course

COURSE HOURS: 12

COURSE GOAL: To provide students with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use a pistol equipped with a miniature red dot sight (MRDS). This course will train personnel on the nomenclature, function, and use of pistol mounted MRDS's.

*** The course will cover the required topics of "Tactical Firearms" from the POST Perishable Skills Program (PSP), and includes updated PC 835a legislative content.

'TACTICAL FIREARMS' MINIMUM TOPICS/EXERCISES:

- (1) Safety Policy / Orientation
- (2) Moral Obligations
- (3) Use of Force Considerations
- (4) Policy and / or Legal Standards
- (5) Sight Alignment, Trigger Control, Accuracy
- (6) Target Recognition and Analysis
- (7) Weapons Clearing / Manipulations
- (8) Live Fire Tactical / Marking Cartridges
- (9) Basic Tactical Firearms Situations, Judgement and Decision-Making Exercise(s)
- (10) Class Exercise / Student Evaluation / Testing

AUDIENCE: Sworn personnel who desire and/or are required to carry a duty pistol equipped with a MRDS.

COURSE OBJECTIVES: Upon completion of this course, students will demonstrate their understanding of the four basic firearms safety rules, demonstrate their knowledge of Use of Force/Firearms policies, identify the tactical analysis key points related to tactical firearms as reported in the POST Law Enforcement Officers Killed/Assaulted (LEOKA) studies, and demonstrate a minimum standard of tactical handgun proficiency with every technique, exercise, and course of fire; to safely and effectively use pistol mounted MRDS's in the course of their duties.

*** Minimum standards of performance shall be evaluated by an instructor observing each student during their performance of each technique, exercise, and course of fire. If a student fails to meet the minimum standards of tactical handgun proficiency, reasonable remedial training will be provided until standards are met.

EXPANDED COURSE OUTLINE

I. **CLASSROOM - Registration, Orientation, and Introductions**

- A. Registration/Facilities
 - 1. Course roster/sign-in sheet
 - 2. Identify locations of restrooms, drinking water, etc.
- B. Orientation
 - 1. Overview of training site(s)
 - 2. Familiarize students with range location(s)
- C. Introductions
 - 1. Instructors
 - 2. Students

(1)

II. **CLASSROOM - Course Overview, Objectives, and Equipment**

- A. Overview
 - 1. Classroom presentation
 - a) Admin
 - b) Firearms safety review
 - c) Policies and legal review
 - d) Pistol mounted miniature red dot sight (MRDS) overview
 - 2. Range
 - a) Range safety briefing
 - b) Courses of fire
 - c) Tasks, Conditions, Standards (TCS) Qualification
 - 3. Course evaluations and certificates
 - a) Certification requirements
 - (1) Successful completion of 12 hours of instruction
 - (2) Student achieves passing score on TCS Qualification
- B. Objectives
 - 1. Provide students with the information and hands-on experience needed to effectively use a pistol equipped with a MRDS
 - 2. Enhance students' knowledge of Use of Force/Firearms policies and current (PC 835a) legislation content.
- C. Equipment
 - 1. Body Armor (Soft/Hard)
 - 2. Hearing and eye protection
 - 3. Duty belt (Sam Browne and/or tactical "battle-belt")
 - 4. Elbow and/or knee pads (optional)
 - 5. Wet/cold weather gear (optional)

(1)

III. **CLASSROOM – Firearms safety review**

- A. Four fundamental rules of firearms safety:
 - 1. All guns are always loaded
 - 2. Never allow your muzzle to cover anything you're not willing to destroy
 - 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
 - 4. Be sure of your target and aware of your background
- B. Range safety rules

(1)

1. Students shall only handle firearms at the direction of the instructor, and shall be done on the firing line only
2. Firearms shall remain holstered, when not on the firing line
3. Never move forward of the firing line unless told to do so by an instructor
4. Never pick up dropped items while on the firing line until the line is clear
5. Never anticipate a command from an instructor. Listen carefully for each command. If you do not understand a command, raise your hand, and ask for clarification or assistance
6. If you experience a malfunction during a drill, clear it utilizing an appropriate method. If you are unable to clear the malfunction, remain in a low ready position until the drill is completed, then raise your hand for assistance

C. First Aid

1. Emergency medical plan
2. Non-emergency medical plan

IV. CLASSROOM – Policies and legal review

A. Legal Standards/Case Law

1. AB 392
 - a. What has changed
 - b. How are the changes reflected in agency's Use of Force Policy?

B. Supporting Case Laws

1. Tennessee vs. Garner
 - a) Deadly force
 - b) Fleeing felon
2. Graham vs. Connor
 - a) Objectively reasonable force
 - b) PC835a

C. Moral/Ethical issues involving use of force

D. Civil Implications of using force/lethal force

1. Department liability
2. Personal liability

E. Use of force considerations

1. Lethal force within the spectrum of force options
2. Verbal, Hands, Less Lethal, Lethal Force
3. Escalation and De-Escalation Process

F. Review of Department policy/SB230

1. "Totality of the circumstances" - all facts known to the peace officer at the time, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force
2. "Reasonable cause to believe" – reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time
3. "Imminent threat" – reasonable person would believe the suspect has present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause GBI or death; reasonably believe to require instant attention
4. "Death or great bodily injury" – serious impairment of physical condition
5. "Fleeing violent felon specifications" – may use deadly force if a suspect is fleeing from a felony that threatened or resulted in death or GBI and officer believes suspect will cause death or GBI if not immediately stopped

G. POST Law Enforcement Officer Killed/Assaulted (LEOKA) Studies

(2, 3, 4)

1. Current reports and vital statistics from LEOKA reports
 - a) Line of duty deaths
 - b) Statistics over time
2. Conclusive technical analysis
 - a) Low light conditions
 - b) 5 – 10 feet
 - c) 2 rounds
 - d) 2 seconds
 - e) Officer accuracy: less than 20%
 - f) Use of cover
 - g) Summary – overview

H. Review of department policy involving firearms

I. Review of department policy involving pistol mounted MRDS's

V. CLASSROOM – Pistol mounted miniature red dot sight (MRDS) overview

(5, 6)

A. RDS Overview

1. Miniature Red Dot Sight (MRDS)
 - a) Many different names and acronyms
 - b) A light emitting diode projects through collimating optics to give the shooter a red dot point of aim
 - c) Many different manufacturers and models of MRDS's with quality and reliability varying greatly between different brands
2. Holosun 508T-X2
 - a) Department issued MRDS
 - b) Multiple Reticles
 - (1) "Standard" red dot (2 MOA)
 - (2) Circle without dot (32 MOA)
 - (3) Circle with dot (32 MOA + 2 MOA)
 - c) Features/Specifications
 - (1) Up to 50,000 hours battery life
 - (2) Solar failsafe
 - (3) Shake awake
 - (4) Automatic brightness
 - (5) Titanium housing
 - (6) Uses a CR1632 battery.
 - (7) Recessed slot screws for windage and elevation, 1 click per 1 MOA
 - (8) Battery compartment accessible
3. Nomenclature of 508T-X2
4. Operator Controls of 508T-X2
 - a) On/Off (Up and Down Arrows)
 - b) Lock (Disables controls)
 - c) Brightness Settings (Up and Down Arrows)
 - d) Auto/Manual Adjust Toggle
 - e) Zeroing turrets

B. Advantages to using a MRDS on a handgun

1. One focal plane (target focus vs. 3 planes - rear sight, front sight, target)
 - a) Constant threat focus
 - b) Easier to pick up red dot under stress

2. Improved accuracy
 - a) Study done by Norwich University in 2011 showed an increase in accuracy when using a MRDS in both slow fire and rapid-fire engagements
 - b) Study done by Sage Dynamics in 2014 also showed an increase in accuracy when using a MRDS in force-on-force scenarios
3. Illuminated red dot is more visible in low light
4. Optic body can aid in one handed manipulations
- C. Training considerations with a MRDS
 1. Zeroing the Optic and understanding MOA
 - a) Optic will be zeroed for point of aim/point of impact at 10 yards (30 feet) or 25 yards (75 feet)
 - b) 25 yard zero maintains a relatively flat trajectory out to 50 yards
 - c) A 10 yard zero can be used for ease of grouping the shots based on the shooter's ability
 - d) Offset (Bore line vs. Sight line) is about .7" - .9"
 - e) 1 MOA is 1/60th of a degree, covering 1" (1.047") at 100 yards.
 - f) Differences from 1 MOA to 6.5 MOA dot reticle
 - (1) 1 MOA is the smallest dot size and may appear to move more in the optic window; allows a greater degree of precision at longer distances, but may be more difficult to find inside the optic window
 - (2) 6.5 MOA is a bigger dot which helps prevent the exaggeration of natural movement; less precise at longer distances, but arguably easier to find inside the optic window
 - (3) Holosun 508T has 2 MOA dot, 32 MOA ring, and 32 MOA ring + dot
 - (4) 2 MOA dot can be used for "precision" shooting
 - (5) 32 MOA ring and 32 MOA ring + dot can be used for "combat" shooting
 - g) MOA adjustments for windage and elevation
 - (1) Holosun 508T has 1 MOA click adjustments
 - (2) If 1 MOA = 1" at 100 yards than 1 MOA = .5" at 50 yards and .25" at 25 yards, etc. (Ex. 4 click adjustments to move 1" at 25 yards)
 - (3) Turning the adjustment turrets counterclockwise will move bullet impact UP for elevation, and RIGHT for windage
 - (4) Turning the adjustment turrets clockwise will move bullet impact DOWN for elevation, and LEFT for windage
 - D. Sight picture / Sight alignment
 1. Differs from typical instruction of sight picture/sight alignment with iron sights
 2. Sight Picture – Constant target focus. Eyes do not shift from target focal plane
 3. Sight Alignment – Optic dot is superimposed over desired point of impact, focal point remains on target
 4. Proprioception – "Sixth Sense"
 5. Brightness can affect eye focus or distract the eye's focus to the dot
- E. Addressing Optic Failure
 1. Optic dot failure
 - a) Possible causes
 - (1) Battery failure
 - (2) Electronic failure
 - b) Shooter can resort to using traditional iron sights

- c) Suppressor height back up iron sights should be used in order to clear the optic body
- 2. Optic view obstruction
 - a) Possible causes
 - (1) Fogged optic glass
 - (2) Total blockage with debris or foreign material
 - (3) Cracked/shattered optic glass
 - (4) Water/rain distortion
 - b) Finger sweep in attempt to clear obstruction
 - c) Shooter can resort to Occluded Eye Aiming
 - d) Use optic body/slide as a reference point for close distance shots.
 - (1) Guillotine method
 - (2) Shoulder framing method
 - (3) Corner method
 - (4) Slide method
 - (5) Occluded rear sight method
- F. Low-light Considerations
 - 1. Dot brightness setting
 - a) Auto-adjust feature
 - b) Manually adjust brightness to a setting preferred by the shooter for given lighting conditions
 - 2. Use of white light
 - a) A handheld or weapon mounted light can wash out the optic dot if the setting is too dim
 - b) Test the dot brightness with white light before the start of each shift
- G. MRDS Maintenance and Care
 - 1. MRDS, duty handgun, and holster will be inspected once per year during 1st quarter qualification
 - 2. Holosun 508T batteries will be replaced once per year during 1st quarter qualification
 - 3. Department issued duty guns with an MRDS will be worked on by Department Armorers only
 - 4. Lens will get dirty and accumulate dust/lint over time
 - a) Use compressed air to remove any large debris to prevent scratching the lens
 - b) Can be treated with a product such as "Cat Crap" which will help prevent dust and lint from sticking to the lens (also prevents lens fogging)
 - 5. If your MRDS breaks or stops working, bring it to the Department Armorer as soon as possible

Range Drills

Purpose: To teach students how to effectively utilize an MRDS as the primary sighting system on their handgun.

Key Learning Points:

- How to effectively zero the optic
- Identify key differences, advantages, and disadvantages to using an MRDS
- Practice the concept of constant threat focus and shooting with both eyes open
- Be able to effectively acquire the dot in the optic window when drawing from a holster or presenting the handgun
- Effectively use the occluded eye aiming method in the event of an obstructed optic window
- Effectively use the backup iron sights in the event of an electronic optic failure
- Effectively use the optic in a low-light setting

Resources Needed: Access to shooting range, ammunition (approx. 500 rounds per student), shot timer, targets, staplers/glue, eye and ear protection for students, and blue painters tape.

I. RANGE – Firearms safety review

(1)

- A. Four fundamental rules of firearms safety:
 1. All guns are always loaded
 2. Never allow your muzzle to cover anything you're not willing to destroy
 3. Keep your finger off the trigger until your sights are aligned on the target and you intend to shoot
 4. Be sure of your target and aware of your background
- B. Range safety rules
 1. Students shall only handle firearms at the direction of Rangemaster/Instructor and shall be done on the firing line only
 2. Firearms shall remain holstered, when not on the firing line
 3. Never move forward of the firing line unless told to do so by a Rangemaster/Instructor
 4. Never pick up dropped items while on the firing line until the line is clear
 5. Never anticipate a command from a Rangemaster/Instructor. Listen carefully for each command. If you do not understand a command, raise your hand, and ask for clarification or assistance
 6. If you experience a malfunction during a drill, clear it utilizing an appropriate method. If you are unable to clear the malfunction, remain in a low ready position until the drill is completed, then raise your hand for assistance
- C. First Aid
 1. Emergency medical plan
 2. Non-emergency medical plan

II. RANGE – Fundamentals of shooting

(5, 6)

- A. Athletic stance
 1. Feet shoulder width apart
 2. Strong side foot slightly behind the support side foot
 3. Weight over the balls of the feet
 4. Feet oriented towards the target
- B. Draw
 1. Five count pistol draw
 - a) Count one
 - (1) Strong hand achieves a high firm grip on the weapon in the holster
 - (2) Defeat weapon retention(s)
 - (3) Support hand/arm into center line
 - b) Count two

- (1) Draw
 - (2) Pistol is rocked up and forward
 - (3) Wrist is positioned above holster
 - (4) Forearm parallel to the ground
 - (5) Trigger finger placement
- c) Count three
 - (1) Meet both hands for two handed grip
 - (2) Low ready position
- d) Count four
 - (1) Present pistol for a two handed grip
 - (2) Pistol raised to eye level
 - (3) Orient off the hood of the MRDS
 - (4) While presenting the weapon, look for the hood first then the dot. Ignore the iron sights
 - (5) Eyes focus on target/threat
 - (6) Superimpose dot over target
 - (7) Begin trigger press
- e) Count five
 - (1) Weapon at full presentation (we do not shoot every time we draw)
 - (2) Sight alignment/sight picture is verified
- C. Grip
 - 1. Strong hand high up on the tang of the weapon
 - 2. Support hand high on the gun, being careful not to prevent the slide stop from working
 - 3. Support side thumb and wrist pointed at the target
 - 4. Establish touch points on the weapon to make a consistent presentation
- D. Sight Alignment
 - 1. One focal plane (Vision focused on target)
 - 2. Dot centered in reticle
 - 3. Ignore iron sights – Red dot and iron sight do not need to be aligned
- E. Sight Picture
 - 1. Both eyes open
 - 2. Superimpose red dot on the target
- F. Trigger Control
 - 1. Trigger press straight to the rear without disrupting sight picture or causing movement of the gun
 - 2. Accept movement of dot within window
 - 3. Do not anticipate shot or use poor trigger press
- G. Follow-Through
 - 1. If proper technique is used, dot should stay in reticle during firing. Dot will track back to center of target from 12'oclock
- H. Reloading
 - 1. Perform the following three movements simultaneously:
 - a) Press the magazine release to drop the magazine from the gun
 - b) Grab a full magazine with support hand
 - c) Bring the weapon into your "workspace"
 - 2. Shift vision from the threat to your magazine well
 - 3. Insert the magazine into the magazine well and shift vision back to target
 - 4. Send the slide forward and superimpose the red dot on the target

III. RANGE – Dry Fire Drills (GROUPS)

(5, 6)

A. Threat/Target Focus Sight Picture

1. Lead instructor will explain, and DRY FIRE demonstrate proper threat/target focus and shooting with both eyes open. It is important to emphasize how seeing the movement of the dot while pressing the trigger can help with dry fire practice
2. Students will split into groups with at least 1 instructor assigned to each group
3. Students will rotate through with their instructor, getting a good target focus sight picture with both eyes open
4. Students will perform (5) dry fire repetitions (prep trigger, apply pressure until trigger breaks, rack the slide, reset the trigger, repeat) at each rotation with their instructor
5. Each student will have (2) rotations with their instructor

B. Acquiring the dot

1. Lead instructor will explain, and DRY FIRE demonstrate different methods of acquiring the dot efficiently when presenting the firearm from the holster. Key points include:
 - a) Having a consistent presentation every time
 - b) Consistent grip placement and grip pressure
 - c) Constant target focus w/both eyes open
 - d) Tips for acquiring dot:
 - (1) Orient off the hood of the optic as you would with a front sight
 - (2) Align the back plate of slide with nose to achieve proper height
2. Students will break off into their groups
3. Students will rotate through with their instructor, practicing acquiring the dot from the holster and dry firing after each presentation
4. Students will perform 5 – 10 presentations at each rotation
5. Each student will have (2) rotations with their instructor

IV. RANGE - MRDS Zeroing

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

A. Zero MRDS's at the 10 YARD LINE

1. (2) Full magazines
2. Use B-8 or similar bullseye target
3. 10 clicks = 1 inch at 10 yards, 4 clicks = 1 inch at 25 yards

B. Shooters should use the 2.5 MOA red dot reticle while zeroing

C. Shooters should use the lowest brightness setting that is visible to them while zeroing

D. Shooters will shoot 5 rounds at a time

E. Instructors will assist with zeroing the optic

F. If needed, instructors will shoot to confirm zero on student's gun

G. After zeroing at 10 yards, students will be allowed to confirm zero at 25 yards if they choose

H. Check back-up iron sights to ensure co-witness zero/adjust if necessary

I. Unload and clear all guns once students are finished zeroing

V. RANGE – Acquisition/Reacquisition of dot/Offset, Live fire drills

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

A. Course set-up:

1. FBI Q target, one target per shooter
2. Firing line @ 5 yards

B. Course of fire:

1. One round from the low ready position
 - a) Shooters will load their handguns and assume the low ready position
 - b) Utilizing a shot timer, the instructor will give a preparatory command of "Shooters standby." The sound of the buzzer will initiate the start of the drill

- c) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present the firearm with a two-handed grip and fire one round at the center of the target
- d) Repeat this drill for a total of 10 repetitions
- e) Repeat this drill with 5 repetitions utilizing a 1 second par time
- f) Shooters will reload as necessary
- 2. One round from the holster
 - a) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster
 - b) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will draw their handguns and fire ONE round at the center of the target. Shooters will return their handguns to the holster
 - c) Repeat this drill for a total of 10 repetitions
 - d) Repeat this drill with 5 repetitions utilizing a 2.5 seconds par time
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary
- 3. Controlled pair from the holster
 - a) Instructor will discuss the difference between “double tap” and “controlled pair”
 - b) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster
 - c) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will draw their handguns and fire TWO rounds at the center of the target
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 10 repetitions utilizing a 3 second par time
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary.
- 4. Checking offset
 - a) Instructor will discuss the difference in offset/“hold overs” for different distances – virtually non-existent
 - b) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster
 - c) At the 3-yard line, upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will draw their handguns and fire ONE round at the head of the target, checking for offset
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 repetitions utilizing a 3 second par time
 - e) At the 5-yard line, upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will draw their handguns and fire ONE round at the head of the target, checking for offset
 - f) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 repetitions utilizing a 3 second par time
 - g) At the 7-yard line, upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will draw their handguns and fire ONE round at the head of the target, checking for offset
 - h) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 repetitions utilizing a 3 second par time

VI. RANGE – Acquisition/Dot tracking/Follow-through, Live fire drills

- A. Instructor will discuss tracking the red dot under follow-up shots
 - 1. During recoil and muzzle flip from when the shot is fired, where is the dot tracking? Up to the left, right, middle? How high is the dot tracking up?
 - 2. Proper grip to track the dot back onto the target
 - 3. Discuss the cadence of the set of shots fired to maintain a consistent group
 - 4. Blank target used is not for students to attempt to shoot for accuracy, but to identify tracking the path of their dots under recoil and muzzle flip
- B. Course set-up:
 - 1. Reverse a large-sized target for a blank white target
 - 2. Firing line at the 5-yard line
- C. Course of fire:
 - 1. Shooters will load their handguns and assume the low ready position

**(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)**

2. Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire FIVE rounds RAPID FIRE at the center of the target
3. Have each shooter identify where the path of their dots are tracking
4. Repeat this drill TWICE
5. Shooters will reload as necessary
- D. Instructor will discuss follow-through for follow-up sight pictures on subsequent shots
 1. After the firing the handgun, the shooter should prep the trigger for their next shot quickly while tracking the red dot back onto their target
 2. During the course of fire, and after firing each shot, the shooter will experience a recoil impulse which causes a muzzle flip. When the path of the dot tracks back down towards the target, the shooter should fire their next shot just above the intended point of impact on the center of the target before the dot settles
 - a) The shooter will gain an understanding of the lag time between pressing the trigger and when the shot is fired during the movement of the dot tracking back towards the target from the muzzle flip
 - b) If the shooter waits until the dot is back on target to press the trigger, the lag time between the trigger press and when the shot is fired will cause the follow-up shot to be below the desired point of impact on the target
 3. As the dot is tracked back down towards the target after muzzle flip, the shooter should fire the handgun when the dot is above the target to achieve the desired point of impact on the target
 4. Firing the handgun when the dot is on the target's intended point of aim would cause the shot to group below the target
- E. Course set-up:
 1. B-8 target, one for each shooter
 2. Firing line at the 5-yard line
- F. 1st Course of Fire:
 1. Shooters will load their handguns and assume the low ready position
 2. Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire a controlled pair at the center of the target
 3. Instructors will identify any shooters that group their shots below their desired point of impact and make any corrections
 4. Repeat this drill FIVE times
 5. Shooters will reload as necessary
- G. 2nd Course of Fire:
 1. Shooters will move to the 7 yard line
 2. Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster
 3. Shooters will have a 6 second par-time to draw their handguns and fire 6 rounds, keeping all hits within the black circle
 4. Shooters will repeat this drill 3 times
 5. Shooters will reload as necessary

VII. RANGE - Target Transitions/multiple targets, Live fire drills

- A. Instructor will discuss transitioning the dot from target to target
 1. Eyes move, dot follows
 - a) Eyes move faster than we can move the dot and handgun
 - b) Faster transitioning between targets
 - c) Track the dot directly to the next target during muzzle flip

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

2. If eyes move with the dot to the target, the shooter may over-swing their dot past the target
- B. Course set-up:
 1. Set up (2) “numbered” targets - 8” circle and 3”x5” “head” side by side for each shooter
 2. Firing line at the 5-yard line
- C. Course of fire:
 1. 1 round per target
 - a) Shooters will load their handguns and return to the holster
 - b) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire ONE round on each target for a total of 2 shots
 - c) Shooters will return their handguns back to the holster
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 10 repetitions
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary
 2. 2 rounds per target
 - a) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster.
 - b) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire TWO rounds on each target for a total of 4 shots.
 - c) Shooters will return their handguns back to the holster
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 repetitions
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary
 3. Failure Drills
 - a) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the holster
 - b) Upon the sound of the buzzer, shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire a failure drill (TWO rounds to the 8” circle and ONE round to the 3”x5” box) on each target for a total of 6 shots
 - c) Shooters will return their handguns back to the holster
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 repetitions
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary
 4. Random Targets
 - a) Shooters will top off their handguns with a fully loaded magazine and return to the low ready position
 - b) Shooters will listen for a target number to be called by the instructor
 - c) Shooters will present their handguns with a two-handed grip and fire ONE round at the target which corresponds with the number called by the instructor
 - c) Shooters will remain aiming at target while waiting for new target number to be called
 - d) Repeat this drill for a total of 15 repetitions
 - e) Shooters will reload as necessary

VIII. RANGE – Occluded Optic/Optic Failure Techniques

- A. Optic Failure (Dot Not Visible)
 2. Lead instructor will explain and demonstrate optic failure aiming technique
 - a) If dot is not visible, transition to iron sights
 - b) Iron sights are “suppressor height” and can still be used effectively through the optic window
 2. Course set-up:
 - a) FBI Q target, one target per shooter

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

- b) Firing line at the 7-yard line
 - c) Dot brightness manually adjusted until no longer visible
 - d) If no manual adjustment, use blue painters tape to cover the MRDS emitter, eliminating the dot from the optic window
- 3. Course of Fire:
 - a) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - b) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire controlled pairs utilizing iron sights
 - c) Repeat this drill for a total of 5 times
- B. Occluded Optic (Dot Visible but Optic Window Obstructed)
 - 1. Lead instructor will explain and demonstrate occluded eye aiming. Key points include:
 - a) Keep both eyes open
 - b) Use the non-dominant eye to focus on the target
 - c) Line up MRDS with the dominant eye
 - d) Superimpose dot over desired point of aim
 - e) Explanation of MRDS parallax
 - 2. Course set-up:
 - a) FBI Q target set up, one target per shooter
 - b) Firing line at the 7-yard line
 - c) Front of MRDS covered with blue painter's tape (Optic window obstructed but dot still visible)
 - 3. Course of Fire:
 - a) Dot centered
 - (1) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - (2) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire a single shot using normal dot placement (center of optic)
 - (3) Repeat this drill 5 times
 - b) Dot upper right corner
 - (1) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - (2) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire a single shot placing dot in the upper right corner of optic
 - (3) Repeat this drill 5 times
 - c) Dot upper left corner
 - (1) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - (2) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire a single shot placing dot in the upper left corner of optic
 - (3) Repeat this drill 5 times
 - d) Dot lower right corner
 - (1) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - (2) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire a single shot placing dot in the lower right corner of optic
 - (3) Repeat this drill 5 times
 - e) Dot lower left corner
 - (1) On command, shooters will load and re-holster their handgun
 - (2) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire a single shot placing dot in the lower left corner of optic
 - (3) Repeat this drill 5 times
- C. Complete Optic Failure (Dot and Iron Sights Not Visible)

1. Lead instructor will explain and demonstrate complete optic failure aiming techniques
Key points include:
 - a) Define complete optic failure: Optic dot is not visible and optic lens is blocked, preventing the use of back up iron sights and occluded eye aiming
 - b) Aiming techniques:
 - (3) Guillotine: Use the top of the MRDS to chop off the head of your target
 - (4) Shoulder Framing: Square the edges of your MRDS with the shoulders of the target
 - (5) Corner Method: Rotate the handgun inboard and use the top corner of the optic body as a reference point for aiming
 - (6) Slide Method: Rotate the handgun inboard and use the top corner or side of the entire slide as a reference point for aiming
 - (7) Occluded Rear Sight method: Use the occluded eye shooting method referencing the rear sight
2. Lead instructor will begin the course of fire and instruct the students to try all of the aiming techniques to find one that works for them
3. Course set-up:
 - a) FBI Q Target, one target per shooter
 - b) Firing line at 3 yards to start
 - c) Tape over optic lenses and optics turned off, or tape over both sides of optic lens, covering the emitter
4. Course of Fire:
 - a) On command shooters will load their handgun and return to holster
 - b) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire FIVE rounds center mass, utilizing one of the complete optic failure aiming methods
 - c) Repeat this drill 3 times
 - d) Step back to the 5-yard line
 - e) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire FIVE rounds center mass, utilizing one of the complete optic failure aiming methods
 - f) Repeat this drill 3 times
 - g) Step back to the 7-yard line
 - h) Upon the command of threat, shooters will draw and fire FIVE rounds center mass, utilizing one of the complete optic failure aiming methods
 - i) Repeat this drill 3 times

IX. RANGE – Distance Shooting, Live fire drills

- A. 15, 20, 25 yards – Fire pairs from the holster with time limits
 1. Shoot pairs from holster @ 15 yards, 4 seconds x 5 repetitions
 2. Shoot pairs from the low ready @ 20 yards, 4.5 seconds x 5 repetitions
 3. Shoot pairs from the low ready @ 25 yards, 5 seconds x 5 repetitions

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

X. RANGE – Shooting on the move, Live fire drills

- A. Instructor will discuss shooting while moving:
 1. Walk heel to toe when moving forward
 2. Walk toe to heel when moving backward
 3. Keep the dot steady on the target (Don't spill the glass full of water)
 4. Don't walk too fast, don't walk too slow
 5. Do not stop and keep moving
 6. Discuss dot movement with dot dropping from top of lens
 7. Initiate trigger press before dot settles in center of lens

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

- B. Course set-up:
 1. FBI Q target, one target per shooter
 2. Start of firing line is at 20 yards. End of firing line is at 5 yards
 3. ONE SHOOTER AT A TIME
- C. Course of fire:
 1. Shooters will start at the 20-yard line
 2. Shooters will load their handguns and return to the holster
 3. One shooter will shoot this course of fire at a time
 4. Upon the sound of the buzzer, the first shooter will move forward and simultaneously draw his or her handgun. The shooter will present the handgun with a two-handed grip and shoot at his or her target while on the move
 5. The shooter will continue shooting until he or she reaches the 5-yard line
 8. The shooter will top off the handgun with a fully loaded magazine and prioritize his or her magazines in the magazine carrier
 9. The shooter will assume a low ready position to prepare for the second segment of this course of fire
 10. Upon the sound of the buzzer, the shooter will move backward and simultaneously shoot at his or her target while on the move
 11. The shooter will continue shooting until he or she reaches the 20-yard line
 12. The shooter will return his or her handgun back to the holster

XI. RANGE – Low Light Shooting, Live fire drills

- A. Discuss dot wash-out with modern high-powered white light (1,000 lumens)
- B. Patrol/Duty use requires a brightness that is not too low or too high, good for all lighting conditions
 1. Shooters will turn dot brightness to maximum setting, activate their weapon light, shoot FIVE rounds @ 7 yards
 2. Shooters will turn dot brightness to dimmest setting, activate their weapon light, shoot FIVE rounds @ 7 yards – Transition to iron sights if dot is washed-out by weapon light
 3. Shooters will activate weapon light and adjust dot brightness to a refined setting (not too bright or too dim), shoot FIVE rounds @ 7 yards

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

XII. RANGE – Shooting Drills

- A. Vickers Drill: 10 yards, TEN rounds, 10 seconds x 2 repetitions – Best score gets “prize”
- B. RANGE: Blaze X drill using steel targets, incorporating movement and accuracy at 15, 20 and 25 yards.

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

XIII. RANGE – Tasks, Conditions, Standards (TCS) – Qualification

- A. Shooters must pass 5 out of 7 TCS’s to successfully qualify
- B. Loadout:
 - a. Two 17 round magazines
 - b. First magazine fully loaded
 - c. 1 round in chamber (17 + 1)
 - d. Second magazine loaded with 5 rounds
- C. The 7 TCS’s are:
 1. From the holster, single shot @ 5 yards, 2.5 seconds
 2. From the holster, failure drill @ 5 yards, 4 seconds
 3. From the holster, 6rds @ 7 yards, 7 seconds
 4. Shooting on the move, 4rds @ 10 – 5 yards, 6 seconds
 5. From the holster, failure drill @ 10yds, 5 seconds
 6. From the holster, 1rd RELOAD 2rds @ 15 yards, 8.5 seconds

(5, 6, 7,
8, 9, 10)

7. From the holster, 3rds @ 20 yards, 10 seconds

Drill	Distance	Par Time	Scoring
1. Single Shot – From Holster	5 yds	2.5 sec	8" score ring
2. Failure Drill – From Holster	5 yds	4.0 sec	8" / 3" score ring
3. 6rds - From Holster	7 yds	7.0 sec	8" score ring
4. 4rds - Shoot on move	10-5 yds	6.0 sec	8" score ring
5. Failure Drill - From Holster	10 yds	5.0 Sec	8" / 3" score ring
6. 1rd Reload 2rds – From Holster	15 yds	8.5 sec	8" score ring
7. 3rds – From Holster	20 yds	10.0 sec	8" score ring

XIV. RANGE - Debriefing, Class POST Critiques, and Certificates

- A. Debrief
 - 1. Student questions
- B. Cleaning
 - 1. Clean weapons.
 - 2. Clean range
- C. Course Evaluation
 - 1. Student evaluation of course
- D. Graduation and Certificate Presentation

(10)